



Is Your Baby Protected?

MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA, DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, POLIO, HIB DISEASE, HEPATITIS B

Immunize on time for the best protection from 9 serious diseases.

Immunization ▶ Age ▼	Hepatitis B (Hep B)	Diphtheria, Tetanus Pertussis (DTP/DTaP)	Polio (OPV/IPV)	Haemophilus Influenzae b Conjugate (Hib)	Measles Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	Tetanus Diphtheria, (Td)
Birth - 2 mos	✓					
2 months	✓	✓ DTP	✓	✓		
4 months		✓ DTP	✓	✓		
6 months		✓ DTP		✓		
12-15 months	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16-18 months		or DTP 12-18 mos. DTaP 15-18 mos.		✓	✓	
4-6 years	If not done in infancy, a series of three shots is needed	✓ DTP/DTaP	✓		✓*	
10-12 years					✓ or ✓	✓
13-19 years						About 10 years after preschool DTP or DTaP

Adapted from the schedule recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP). Check with your doctor, nurse or clinic about the best schedule for your child. This schedule is subject to change. Hib vaccine schedule depends on which vaccine is used. Hib vaccine is sometimes given in combination with DTP. *Washington Department of Health recommends the second dose of MMR be given just prior to sixth grade entry.

THE FACTS ABOUT CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS

Families Often Do Not Realize Their Children Are Behind On Immunizations.

Only 74% of all infants in Washington State have all the shots they need by the age of two. And, parents often do not realize their child is behind on immunizations. Immunizing infants at the earliest age is best. Infants are more likely to suffer severe health problems if they get one of the nine vaccine preventable diseases.

That's why families need to double check whether their child's immunizations are up-to-date. Even if your child is behind schedule, it's never too late to catch up! The immunization schedule on the back of this sheet will help you keep on track.

Immunizations Are Okay Even If Your Child Has A Minor Illness

Immunizations can be given and should be requested during any visit to your doctor or nurse, even if your child has a minor illness, such as cold fever, a cold, diarrhea, or is taking antibiotics. The vaccine will be effective. It will not make the child more sick. Receiving all immunizations when they are due is an important way to complete each vaccine's job on time and prevent extra visits.

Vaccine Safety

Some children may have minor side effects to vaccines, such as a mild fever or soreness where the shot is given. It is very rare for a child to have a serious reaction to a vaccine. In fact, it is much more likely that your child will suffer severe health problems from serious diseases if he or she is not immunized against them. The vaccine will not give your child the disease, nor can your child pass the disease to others by receiving the vaccine (although some vaccines may be a rare exception - check with your doctor or nurse).

Immunizations Prevent Nine Serious Childhood Diseases

• Measles, Mumps, & Rubella (MMR)

Measles causes a high fever, rash, and cold-like symptoms. It can lead to hearing loss, breathing and lung problems, brain damage, and even death. Measles spreads so easily that a child who has not been immunized will most likely get it.

Mumps can cause headache, fever, and swelling of the cheeks and jaw. It can lead to hearing loss, meningitis (swelling of the brain and spinal cord), and brain damage.

Rubella (German Measles) causes a slight fever and a rash on the face and neck. It spreads from person to person very easily, through coughing, sneezing, or just talking. The greatest danger from rubella is to unborn babies. Pregnant women who get rubella can lose their babies or have babies with severe birth defects.

• Diphtheria, Tetanus, & Pertussis (DTP)

Diphtheria causes paralysis, breathing and heart problems, and even death.

Tetanus (Lockjaw) causes when a person goes into convulsions or "lockjaw". It causes spasms in muscles, breathing and heart problems, and death.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough) causes very long spells of coughing that make it hard for a child to eat, sleep, or even breathe. It can cause lung problems, seizures, brain damage, and death.

• Polio (OPV/IPV)

Polio can cause lifelong paralysis and death. There is no treatment for polio.

• Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib)

Hib disease can cause infections of the joints, skin, and blood; meningitis; brain damage, and even death. It is very dangerous to children under age five.

• Hepatitis B (Hep B)

Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection. It can be passed from an infected mother to her newborn during childbirth or from one person to another through blood or bodily fluids. The virus can cause liver damage, liver cancer, and death. Hepatitis B vaccine reduces protect against other forms of hepatitis.

For more information, talk with your doctor, nurse, clinic, or local Health Department.

For more information, call 1-800-322-2688

Healthy Mother, Healthy Baby Services - services available in many languages

